arte And The Witness

nister's Telegram Shows Breach in the Liberal Party Is Widening.

e Lisgar Election Trial Produces Evidence of Open Bribery.

orge Oakes Accepted Money hen Voted "According to Conscience."

ttawa, Sept. 25.—(Special)—The ntreal Witness attack upon Mr. Tarte edily provoked a reply, for today the nister telegraphed the Ottawa Free ss the following:

Guelph, Ont., Sept. 25.—I have sent s morning the following telegram to Montreal Witness. Will you do me favor of publishing it in your papers? itor, the Witness, Montreal: May I you to state in your paper that I l be in the Liberal party long after I are dead and buried. If your views the fiscal policies of the country re known to be those of the party, would be defeated at the next general election by the same overwhelming jority that buried the same views in S. (Signed) J. Israel Tarte.'"

Winnipeg, Sept. 25.—At the Lisgar ction trial at Carman today, Ed. ou St. Claude swore that he gave ior to a large number of voters on ling day. He had treated about rty or forty electors; he gave whiskey l gin, and treated in his house and ce. Witness worked for his party h his intelligence and his tongue, and hiskey was used. Cross-examined, ness said it was his habit to treat. was his own whiskey. He was an plement dealer and sold cord wood. eo. Oakes, another witness, said he ew Hy. Brown, of Morden, whom he ognized in the court. Witness had n to Morden two or three days be e the election. While in the hotel he rd a lot of talk about money being en in connection with the election, I thought he might as well have a re. He met Brown, who promised a few dollars if he would vote night. Brown then gave his five dollars. The money was paid by Brown in hall of Stewart's committee rooms. tness understood Brown to mean that should vote for Stewart. When he the hotel he went to Stewart's committee rooms. Cross-examined, witness ld not remember exactly what vehe used going to Morden. In the k with Brown, witness suggested t he should be paid. Although he k the Stewart money, he voted night for Richardson according to his science. He took the money because paid taxes and thought he ought to share back. Parties had been afhim to swear falsely, but he refused. did not offer to leave if money was d to him.

Montreal, Sept. 25.—Rodolphe Hetu, o pleaded guilty to forgery and fraud connection with the election in St. nes division, Montreal, last winter, en Joseph Brunet in proceeded to liament in the Liberal interests, parts s morning sentenced to 12 months' prisonment on the first charge, and ed $500 or six months' imprisonment the second charge, by Judge Ouimet, the Court of King's Bench.

ARTHQUAKES IN TURKESTAN

ndreds of Persons Reported Killed and One Town Completely Destroyed.

erlin, Sept. 25.—A despatch received e from Tashkend, capital of Russian rkestan, reports a terrible earthquake gust 22, the shocks continuing until tember 3: A hundred persons were ed at Kashgar, in Eastern Turkestan; in the village of Astyn, 20 at Jangi, le the town of Aksu was completely troyed.

Kashgar, capital of the province of Sinng, is situated at the confluence of ds leading to Pekin, India and the ssian Empire, and is of considerable portance. It has a population of 50,. Aksu, in Eastern Turkestan, is an portant centre of trade. The populaof the circle about Aksu is given at hundred and eighty thousand. There four thousand houses in the town lf.

MPLOYERS AND EMPLOYEES.

tional Convention in United States—Hard Words for Trusts.

Minneapolis, Minn., Sept. 25.—The tional convention of employees and ployers came to an end today. Presit Northrop, of the University of nnesota, said in an address an importt interest had declined to give the vement their support, fearing it would se unrest. "I believe, though," he d, "that the influence of this meeting going to be for the permanent peace industrial forces in the United tes."

. A. Clark, of Cedar Rapids; Profes Frank I. McVey, University of nnesota, and W. D. William Moline, pois, were chosen a committee to conr the question of permanent organion. Prof. Chas. Zeublin, University Chicago, said in a paper upon the reon of the public to capital and labor: e impudence of the blasphemous and ficient representative of the anthrat trust who proclaims himself the sen of God, would receive effective ike if it were not that the natural urces of the United States prevent proper appreciation of the attitude of anarchists, who have been granted society the privilege of owning the racite coal beds."

LOST THEIR LIVES.

rge Diedon and Wm. Bardon Drowned at Thorold.

horold, Ont., Sept. 25.—(Special.)—rge Diedon, of Port Robinson, and . Bardon of Stamford, both lock tenon lock 25 of new Welland canal , were drowned in their lock about o'clock last night. It is supposed ldon accidentally fell in, and that ldon attempted to rescue him with the lt that both were drowned. Both leave large families.

GALE AT TORONTO.

mers Injured by Collision With Toronto Docks.

oronto, Ont., Sept. 25.—Terrific s and high seas prevailed on Lake rio today. The Niagara Navigation pany's steamer Chicora, and the big k O. steamer Toronto, each crashed bout 15 foot of their port sides by ing the dock, the gale pushing them tly out of their course.

Spartans of Modern Times

Romantic History of Yaqui Indians and Struggle Against Mexican Army.

Determination and Disregard of Personal Safety Characteristic of Tribe.

From New York Post.

Twenty years ago General W. T. Sherman wrote that the Yaquis of Northern Mexico were the Spartans of America. This is further borne out by the United States army officers stationed in Southwestern garrisons, who say that the Yaqui tribe comprises some of the most remarkable natural strategists in the world, and that in some respects the guerrilla warfare that has been going on for more than a generation (with one or two respites of twenty months at a time) between the Yaquis and the Mexican army is without counterpart on this continent. The tribe and the Mexican army is now engaged in the most relentless campaign of any in its long warfare, and unless some agency intervenes, the old Yaqui tribe will be practically exterminated. For grim determination, an everlasting hate and a perfect recklessness of personal safety or suffering, the Yaquis are an extraordinary race. They have made a vow to fight the Diaz government until their last brave has laid down his life in an effort to avenge old tribal wrongs.

The Yaquis have had some sort of warfare to occupy their time, consume all their savings and shed their best blood for nearly ninety years. The Spanish had interminable warfare with the tribe, and when Mexico gained her independence (in 1821) the Yaquis rebelled, and from that time to this they have never really been at peace with the government. A half-dozen times a formal cessation of hostilities has been declared and the tribe has quit fighting for a year or two. But the bellicose spirit soon broke out again. The last truce came in May, 1897, when they signed an elaborate treaty of peace at Oritz. Mexico believed that she was at last sure of peace with her rebellious neighbors, only to have the old tribal spirit of revenge break out anew. From that time on some 3,000 Mexican soldiers have been kept busy in campaigns against the belligerent Indians. The war has been most aggressively fought, and the Yaquis have repeatedly risked their lives against superior odds. There are a number of instances where bands of forty and fifty Yaquis have engaged in skirmishes with several times that number of Mexican troops. Last year the tribe lost several hundred braves, and during the past seven months its losses in men have been proportionally larger. Several weeks ago, in a skirmish among the cacti and boulders on the foothills near Turin (in Sonora) the Yaquis lost 37 men in an hour, while the Mexicans lost only five.

The Mexican army that is now endeavoring to quell the Yaqui rebellion is still in the field, but owing to the mountainous character of the country where the Yaquis have secreted themselves, Gen. Torres, who is in command, is unable to conduct the campaign according to military regulations.

There were probably several hundred thousand Yaquis in pro-Columbian days. The tribe was roughly estimated at 180,000 at the time of the Cortez conquest in 1519. They resisted the conquistadores more determinedly than any other tribe, and suffered heavy losses for it. Many Yaqui legends tell of horrible cruelties perpetrated by the Spanish soldiery. It is from those times that the tribe gets its undying hatred of the Spanish. Among the legends still extant in the tribe are some that tell of whole Yaqui pueblos put to death by the conquistadores because the treasure-houses of gold and silver were resolutely kept secret by the braves even to the death. Through warfare and massacres the tribe has lessened to about 25,000 in 1821. Five ancient aboriginal pueblos in the Yaqui country were razed to the ground during the long years that the unarmed tribe fought the magnificently armed soldiers from Spain.

When Mexico rose in rebellion against Spain, the remnant of the great tribe joined heartily in the war. The Yaquis were Gen. Iturbide's best soldiers. They had been waiting nearly three centuries to strike at their old persecutors and tyrants. The Yaqui women even camped on the battlefields with their husbands and sons. When Mexico was free the Yaquis returned to their homes among the mountains and valleys of Sonora. For twenty-five years the tribe was at peace. It developed its fields, re-opened its mines, and, for the first time since Cortez, increased rather than diminished in population. The Yaquis are workers. In 1822 and in 1845 they were famous for their great grain fields and silver mines. The Yaqui copper mines were once the most profitable in Mexico, but they have been seized by the Mexican government during the long years of war and are now largely owned by Americans.

The chief grievance of the Yaquis against the Mexican government since the war of the United States with Mexico in 1848 has been that tribal rights as to lands and streams of the Yaquis were given to the Americans in the treaty of Gualalupe Hidalgo. But the tribe makes dozens of other claims of rights violated by Mexico. The tribe has spent its earnings of fifty years and sacrified many thousand lives in war. Mexico has lost 25,000 soldiers in the Yaqui wars. Until a few years ago, before the tribe had become so decimated by its ceaseless struggles, the Yaquis won as often as the Mexicans. Almost every square mile of the mountains and valleys in Eastern Sonora and Northern Chihuahua has been the scene of an engagement between the crudely armed Indians and the drilled and accoutred Mexican soldiers.

While the Yaqui braves have suffered and fought out among the mountain fastnesses and foothills, the women and children in the miserable stone and adobe huts in the valleys have worked at any kind of a job and saved in every possible way for the purchase of ammunition for their fighting men. The Yaqui women have defended mountain passes, and Gen. Torres says he has many times found Yaqui women, dressed in male clothes, among the dead on the field when an engagement was over. Only a few months ago a company of Mexican soldiers found a gunpowder mill that was operated secretly by a Yaqui woman and her half-dozen boys among the San Mateo mountains in Chihuahua. The Yaqui boys are taught to be sharpshooters by the time they are 16 years old. They have bought thousands of improved Winchester rifles from the Americans, and have gone without food to buy cartridges. Every centavo that the men, women and children could earn as laborers in the silver mines, as fishers in the Gulf of California, as rancheros and day laborers, has been contributed to the tribal fund for carrying on the war.

Everywhere in Yaqui land the name of Gen. Cajemi is held in reverence. He was a Yaqui Indian who was born in 1840 and was reared in a Roman Catholic school in Los Angeles, Cal. He was a natural leader of men—a lieutenant in the Mexican army at 22, and a governor in the Yaqui country at 26. In 1878 the Yaquis held a general convention at Turin, and formally seceded from the authority of Mexico. Cajemi threw up his governorship and joined himself to the Yaqui cause. He was elected general of the rebel army.

That was in 1880. The Mexicans sent 5,000 to fight the rebels. The warfare between Cajemi and the Mexican forces under Gen. Pasqueira lasted six years and ten months. There were skirmish battles every few weeks, and Cajemi achieved some wonderful strategic moves and many notable victories. The Yaquis held their mountain strongholds against all comers. Finally Cajemi, the Yaqui idol, was ambushed, captured and shot. For two years the Yaquis simply held their strongholds in the upper mountains, and refused to be drawn into a fight. Meanwhile the women and children of the tribe labored harder and economized more to provide a fund for further blows against Mexico.

The bushwhacking warfare continued intermittently until the fall of 1897, when the American miners, who had grown more numerous in Sonora and Chihuahua, prevailed upon the Mexican authorities and the Yaqui chiefs to come to some understanding. So it came about that the soldiers and the braves laid down their arms. There was a ceremonious signing of a treaty of peace at Ortiz and a celebration lasting two days. However, a few months later the Yaquis began complaining that the Mexican government was forcibly removing their boys and girls from the reservations, and was forcing them into government schools.

In November, 1898, it became known that the Yaquis had secretly repaired their old strongholds in the mountains, and were again ready to fight the Mexican army. Since then guerrilla fighting has gone on without interruption.

An example of the desperate ends to which these Indians have carried their resistance to Mexican authority is afforded by the last battle between the Yaqui forces and the army under Gen. Torres. The Mexicans, after months spent in careful scouting, located a band of the enemy deemed large enough to warrant a concerted attack at the hands of the several columns into which the Mexican army had been divided, in the foothills of the San Mateo mountains. Knowing by long experience the habits of his foe, Gen. Torres made haste to get his forces into position before the Indians should scatter and make their escape in twos and threes to the plains. A column of 300 men was sent up the main trail into the mountains, while the body of the Mexicans was disposed about the valley in such a way as to cut off all escape by the paths and runs down the hills. Another detachment of troops was then directed to ascend the mountain from the rear, so as to bring the Indians between them and their comrades on the other side. In this way it was hoped to make sure of taking into custody a body of the tribesmen variously estimated at from 350 to 500 men. On the day appointed for the general advance, the Mexican forces moved forward slowly, according to orders, taking care to round up every Indian or half-breed that came in their way, in order to prevent, if possible, news of their advance from reaching the enemy.

The trails, few in number, leading up the mountains, were almost impassable, owing to the growth of cacti and other prickly shrubs. Native guides had to be relied upon also, and their loyalty was many times brought in question. The columns ascending the hills from different sides counted on meeting after two days of marching. At the end of the first day the soldiers of one column lay upon their arms at the crest of the hill at the beginning of the range. Sentries had been posted to guard the camp in every direction. About midnight the officer in command awoke to find an Indian kneeling on his chest, while another was preparing to bind him with a loosely twisted rope of fibre. With the exception of the officers, and a few men who escaped in the confusion, the soldiers had been massacred as they slept for the most part, and so quietly had the bloody work been accomplished that the officer in charge had heard nothing of it until he was himself attacked. The Indians, it seems, had learned of the campaign planned by Gen. Torres almost as soon as it had been decided upon, through sources of information which they have always enjoyed, and which the Mexicans have never been able to circumvent. Under the leadership of a half-breed, who has for many years been the acknowledged chief of the fighting body, the Indians slowly drew towards the advancing column, taking care not to come up with it until darkness had set in. The Mexican force numbered 300 men, while the Indians, it was learned later, were only half as many. Six of their number were told off to murder the sentries by strangling them, so that they could not give the alarm. This they did by creeping slowly on their stomachs over the ground until they had in the darkness approached near enough to the soldiers to throw nooses around their necks. In this the Indians are expert, and the man once jerked suddenly from his feet in this way is, of course, incapable of outcry or resistance. As soon as the sentries were disposed of, the main body of the Indians stole quietly into the camp, and with their musket butts and knives worked frightful slaughter among the sleeping soldiers. The officers whose lives had been spared the Indians took with them in their flight down the mountain, which covered practically the same line followed by the troops in coming up. They had judged rightly that the soldiers left to guard the valley would be so disposed as to cover the exits from the mountains between the points where the two forces had begun their ascent. It was not expected that the Indians would get back of either column, so that when they came out on to the plains there was no one to molest them. Once in the valley the Indians scattered, leaving the officers bound to trees, to be found later by their comrades.

President Diaz's administration has recently adopted new measures in dealing with the Yaqui problem. To cut off the succor that the braves in the Yaqui strongholds have had from the women and children who remain in the pueblos and on the ranches to work, and to prevent Yaqui boys from taking their fathers' and brothers' places in the ranks of the fighters, all Yaquis are now deemed prisoners of war. The men are put in chain gangs at Hermosillo, and the women and children are sent down into southern Mexico to a reservation, where they are wholly separated from the Yaqui fighters. The Yaqui boys are put in a military school at Vera Cruz, where they are not encouraged to use their native tongue, where they are weaned from their innate hatred for Mexican authority, and where they are trained for service in the Mexican army—a calling for which their unusual military sense well adapts them.

H. T. GRISWOLD.

A RECORD SCORE.

English Rifleman's Fine Shooting at Bisley.

In connection with the record score of G. E. T. Pittendrigh, of Nanaimo, of which a report appeared in the Colonist the following from the London Weekly Times of 5th September will prove interesting to many:

"In the rifle match at Bisley between the North and South London Rifle clubs, Armorer Sergt. Fulton, the Queen's M Westminster Rifles, who won the Queen's prize at Wimbledom in 1898, made the remarkable score of 104 points out of a possible 105 with the service rifle at 200, 500 and 600 yards, seven shots. The only time that Sergt. Fulton left the bulls-eye was at the third shot at the farthest range, then scoring an inner. His fine score won the match for his club, the South Londons, by one point only. There were ten men in each team, South London totalling 933, and North London 932. Sergt. Fulton has had many successes since his Queen's prize victory, and has altogether fired 90 times in the last stage of the great rifle prize."

It may be added also that in the Canadian Military League matches in 1898, Lieut. John Ogg of Guelph, Ont., scored 105, the full possible.

Ministers, Lawyers, Teachers and others whose occupation gives but little exercise, should use Carter's Little Liver Pills for torpid liver and billiousness. One is a dose. Try them.

Along the Waterfront

Lake Leman Laden at Chemainus—Sailors Were Arrested.

City of Puebla In From San Francisco—Danube Due From North.

(From Friday's Daily.)

The tug Tyee towed the British ship Wynnstay and bark Alta to Tacoma last night. The former having been chartered to load at Tacoma. The Alta goes to Port Blakely to load lumber. The bark Lake Leman, a Chilian vessel, which loaded cargo at Chemainus for the West Coast, is ready for sea, and will sail today. Three sailors of the Lake Leman have been sentenced to two months in jail at Nanaimo for assaulting officers of the Lake Leman. Constable Halhead, of Chemainus, who made the arrest, had an exciting time with a Mexican, who rushed at the provincial police officer with his sheath knife ready to strike.

Mr. Halhed had time to draw his revolver and cover the maddened greaser inopt blank, but so insane with passion was the Mexican that the sight of the revolver did not stop him in the least; he came charging on evidently determined to introduce daylight into the interior departments of the constable in sundry places. The moment was a critical one; it seemed as if nothing could save the constable, but the necessary pressure on the trigger, which would have sent the Mexican down in a moment, but the policeman hesitated to pull, and the next instant he was whirling, in a cloud of dust, with the Mexican in the endeavor to disarm the fellow. Mr. Halhed's superior strength quickly decided the fight, the knife was wrenched out of the foreigner's hands and flung well out of his reach, and then he was handcuffed securely to prevent any further attempts to illustrate how they do things in Mexico.

The British ship Pass of Killiecrankie has arrived at Seattle, 154 days from Antwerp. The vessel bore evidences of the stormy waters she had done battle with. Aft, her deck presented an appearance somewhat resembling a ten pin alley after a strike. There had been an attempt at temporary repairing, but the actual state of affairs were noticeable at a glance. The crew were little better off. They looked as if they had been crowding a fortnight's sleep rations into a snooze or but a single night's watch.

Towards the latter part of April the ship sailed from Antwerp, Belgium, bound for Seattle, with a cargo of cement and mineral water. For weeks the weather was desirable, the little tiffs of wind that occasionally sprang up in the North Atlantic only adding zest to the life aboard ship and sending the vessel scudding on her way.

As the ship neared the southern coast of Patagonia, the cold became intense. Rounding the Horn, it became unbearable. And here began the ship's troubles.

It was winter time at the Antarctic and the fierce biting winds of this desolate zone swept the ship's deck almost devoid of crew. A pelting hail storm and a wrathy sea added accompaniment. The ship's sails were frozen stiff and even the whistling gale that blew through her rigging was baffled and beaten back when it encountered these icy coated sheets of bessemered canvas. The ice on the deck was over three inches in thickness. Sailors could only endure the rigority for minutes at a time, and as they ascending aloft, that was an impossibility.

Added to this, the steaming gear gave way and the ship for days tossed helplessly about at the mercy of a polar winter storm. Not a soul aboard ever expected to clear that treacherous promontory alive. But the fates were kind and the very elements that threatened their destruction, gradually carried the unmanageable vessel to safety in the Southern Pacific ocean. Even there, she encountered gale after gale, but of far less severity. Temporary repairs enabled her to make Flattery, where for days she was smoke stayed. She reached port yesterday in tow and after discharging her cargo will undergo extensive repairs.

Captain Viut said that in the innumerable times he had rounded Cape Horn, his present experience capped the climax there.

CAPTAIN WHITE ARRESTED.

Accused of Being an Absconding Debtor at Seattle.

Capt. M. White, who is well known in Victoria, having brought the sealing schooner Aletis and more recently the schooner George W. Prescott to this city, is in jail in Seattle, accused of being an absconding debtor. The Seattle Post-Intelligencer of yesterday says: While in the act of hoisting anchor to sail for another port, Capt. Michael White, a well known Sound navigator, was yesterday arrested by a deputy sheriff and thrown into the County jail for debt. The warrant for his arrest was sworn to before Superior Judge Bell as the outgrowth of a suit brought by the Pacific Trade & Transport company, which alleges that White owes the company $12,322. The arrest was secured on an affidavit setting forth that the captain was in the act of absconding.

The company alleges in its civil suit filed yesterday that in the spring of 1901 it put White in charge of the schooners Reliance and Enterprise, loaded with coal and lumber, and despatched them to Nome, instructing the captain to dispose of the cargoes and to operate or sell the vessels on such terms as would prove advantageous to the company.

It is further claimed that White disposed of the cargoes, operated the vessels in the freight and passenger trade during the season of 1901, but that he failed to give an account of his stewardship. The plaintiffs estimate the profits of the business to be $12,322 and admit an offset of $100 a month as wages and $1,000 expended as expenses. The warrant on which Deputy Sheriff Clarke arrested White was obtained under a statute not frequently invoked, which gives a creditor the right to cause the arrest of a debtor when it is believed that he is preparing to leave the state and has no property subject to attachment.

Capt. White denounces the arrest as unwarranted and enters a sweeping denial of the accusations laid at his door. He admits that he, with several others, organized a trading company, sent the schooners North, but claims that the expedition was a financial failure, and that his money was lost with the rest. He has retained John H. Powell as his attorney and intimates that a suit for false imprisonment may follow.

FATAL TIDAL WAVE.

Many Drowned by High Seas at Marshal Islands.

A despatch from San Francisco says the schooner Louis D. has returned to that port after a year's cruise among the Marshall and Gilbert islands. Twice she was almost wrecked on coral reefs, and on January 14 one of her crew, Ernest Wenzel, fell overboard and was drowned.

Capt. Moore tells of a tidal wave which visited the Marshall islands and took several lives. A schooner owned by Moses, a chief of the Marshall islands, was wrecked and Moses, his three wives and eight sailors were lost. When the Louisa D left Jaluit the German gasoline schooner Aeolus was long overdue and thought to be lost with her crew of nine men.

MARTYRS TO DISCOVERY.

Some Great Secrets That Killed Their Owners.

From London Tit-Bits.

The maxim which states that silence is golden has cost the world some of the greatest discoveries of modern times, for not a few of the inventors whose names would have been handed down to posterity as public benefactors have been killed by their secrets before they would consent to divulge them to their fellow beings.

In 1895 all Europe was startled by the discovery of a new explosive called fulminite, which it was believed would revolutionize modern warfare. It was the invention of an Exeter scientist named Sawbridge, and samples of the explosive which were tested by the government revealed the fact that its power was three times greater than that of cordite, and in consequence it would treble the range of a rifle bullet. The German government offered Sawbridge £20,000 for his invention, which he patriotically refused until the home authorities had had the first option of purchase. But, just as the latter were about to seal a contract with him, the news came that his laboratory had been blown up, and him with it. Unfortunately he left no records whatever, and although some of the leading experts of the day minutely examined the debris they failed to discover the secret, which is probably lost forever.

Forty-two years ago an Italian priest named Luigi Taranti discovered a method of making stained glass, the coloring of which was declared to be equal to that made by the ancients, whose secret has been lost. Taranti abandoned holy orders, and set to work to execute the hundreds of commissions he received in the secrecy of his workshop at Ostia, near Rome. The finest stained glass windows in Italy were made by him, and he guarded his secret well, for when a year later he was found dead of blood-poisoning set up by the pigments he employed, it was realized that he had carried his secret with him. The cleverest workmen were called in to examine the ingredients, but they one and all failed to penetrate the dead man's secret.

The person who could make composition billiard balls equal to those of ivory would quickly qualify as a millionaire, and it is not an impossible task, for it has already been done. Less than a decade ago a Scotch manufacturer made composition billiard balls on the market which were as good as, but only a third of the price of, those already in use. He refrained from patenting his invention and made all the balls himself, even his family being prohibited from sharing his secret. But just as he was beginning to taste the fruits of his experiments he was one day mortally wounded by an accident in his workshop, and died before he could make any statement. Experts were given specimens of the balls to analyze, but in spite of the fact that they succeeded in tracing the materials used, they have long since given up all hopes of being able to discover how they were put together.

The only man who has yet been successful in taking photographs in color was a martyr to his discovery, the secret of which is lost. Some years ago Dr. Herbert Franklin, of Chicago, submitted a number of colored photographs, taken by somewhat crude nature, it is true—to the leading American scientific institutions, and the encouragement he received was such that he built himself a laboratory, proof against the wiles of spies, at a cost of $12,000, wherein to perfect his invention. In the preparation of the plates he used a charcoal fire, and one day when at work he omitted to open the ventilators, and was found asphyxiated. He had refrained from divulging his secret to anyone, and in consequence, although some partially finished plates that had the secret remained, the methods they were prepared is a problem that has baffled scientists to this day.

Another victim to his secret was Adams, the inventor of tallium, the greatest discovery in metals of the age. Adams was confident that a metal could be produced which, although as hard as steel, was only half its weight and price, and after five years' experimenting with an electrical process, tallium was the result. The invention was taken up throughout America, and orders for thousands of tons of the metal began to pour in from the leading railway companies.

But it was too late. The enormous mental strain he had undergone, coupled with the sensation of finding millions within his grasp, took away his reason, and he was confined in an asylum. He left no records to explain the process, and no amount of persuasion drew the secret from him, which perished locked up in his brain when two years later he died a helpless lunatic.

TREATIES PENDING.

Negotiations Between Cuba and United States.

Washington, Sept. 25.—Negotiations are pending between Mr. Quesada, the Cuban minister, and the United States State Department, with regard to a commercial treaty, an extradition treaty, and a treaty to adjust the title to the Isle of Pines. It is expected that these treaties will be ready for the next session of Congress. It is the purpose of Minister Quesada, it is said, to draw up the commercial treaty on reciprocal lines. The fate of such a treaty will depend naturally upon Congressional action on the subject of Cuban reciprocity. An extradition treaty between the United States and Cuba has already been drafted. The provisions for the establishment of civil government in Cuba, omitted the Isle of Pines from the constitutional boundaries of Cuba, and left its title to future definition by treaty. The United States has decided to leave the island under the jurisdiction of the Cuban government until such a convention can be consummated.

MINNESOTA FIRE.

Large Departmental Store at Marshall Destroyed.

Marshall, Minn., Sept. 25.—Baldwin & Leveridge's departmental store and annexes were destroyed by fire today. Several firemen were injured by an explosion and by falling walls. The loss is $100,000.

A ROYAL BAG.

Grand Duke and Count Wound Eight Beaters While Shooting.

London, Sept. 26.—Telegraphing from Vienna the correspondent there of the Daily Mail says that during a shooting party organized near Budapest by Count Zichy, in honor of the Grand Duke Nicholas Constantinovich, of Russia eight beaters were wounded. The Grand Duke was responsible for injuring five of the men, while Count Zichy's brother wounded the other three.

WELSH COAL.

Dealers in New York Anxious to Secure Some.

New York, Sept. 25.—Four thousand tons of Welsh coal, chiefly large size anthracite, reached here today. None was offered for sale, as all had been contracted for before the order was placed by the local company which made the importation. All day the office of the company was besieged by coal dealers eager to obtain some of the coal or to place orders for shipments to be made hereafter. The price at which the Welsh coal is quoted could not be learned.

Are free from all crude and irritating matter. Concentrated medicine only. Carter's Little Liver Pills. Very small; very easy to take; no pain; no griping; no purging. Try them.

Strike Regions Fairly Quiet

But Some Outbreaks Occur In Spite of the Troops.

Non-Union Miner Clubbed to Death at Oilphant By Hungarian Mob.

Philadelphia, Sept. 25.—While there was considerable disorder and many acts of violence in portions of the hard coal regions today, the lawlessness was not so general as it was earlier in the week. The presence of additional troops and a drenching rainstorm assisted greatly in the preservation of peace. The most serious outbreak occurred near Oliphant, almost under the noses of the soldiers of the 13th Regiment. A non-union miner named Wluston was clubbed to death by a band of Hungarians and his son-in-law was badly beaten. Near Wilkesbarre a coal and iron policeman was almost clubbed to death.

Reports from other parts of the region show that petty cases of violence continue to occur. The lower anthracite region is comparatively quiet, most of the lawlessness occurring in the vicinity of Scranton and Wilkesbarre.

BrigadierGeneral Corbin is keeping many of his soldiers on the move, either shifting their camps or sending out companies to scatter crowds. This afternoon he moved the 8th Regiment, which has been stationed at Shenandoah since July 31, to Burica, half-way between Scranton and Wilkesbarre. A company of the 13th Regiment was sent to Forest City, the extreme northern edge of the hard coal beds, and about 24 miles north of Scranton. The company had a brush with a mob upon its arrival, but no one was hurt. Prest. Mitchell says the troops will help to keep the men firmer in their determination to stand out against the operators.

Lebanon, Sept. 25.—There was some stray firing in the vicinity of the American Iron & Steel Company's plant, but no one was injured. Pickets are stationed about the plants. The colored puddlers are still at work, but some are so badly scared that they declare they will leave town if the soldiers are withdrawn. They live in temporary buildings inside a stockade on the company's property, and nearly all are armed with revolvers and shotguns.

Reading, Pa., Sept. 25.—From yesterday morning till this evening the Reading & Pennsylvania Company has shown that it has brought down 160 carloads of coal. About half of this, it is claimed, was mined anthracite, and the remainder was sherry coal. All was sent to tide water points.

Harrisburg, Pa., Sept. 25.—Governor Stone was asked today if he would declare martial law in the coal region. He said: "Without discussing the power of the government to declare martial law, it was wholly unnecessary to resort to that remedy. The 51st section of the Act of Assembly, approved April 28, 1899, provides that, when a tumult, riot or mob shall exist, the commander-in-chief shall call upon the National Guard, and he may, at his discretion, order any number of men enrolled in the militia, to be drafted, and may detail or commission officers to organize the force." The National Guards have been sent into the coal regions to suppress the tumults, riots and mobs, where the civil authorities are unable to suppress them. They will not interfere with the civil authorities, but are there to aid and assist them in preserving order. There is now a surplus in the treasury, and the state is prepared to maintain a large army in the field for an indefinite time. I have no hesitation in expressing my disapproval of all acts of violence, and my determination to suppress them and preserve order, regardless of consequence, and regardless of cost.

Indianapolis, Ind., Sept. 25.—President Mitchell, of the United Mine Workers of America, in a long distance telephone message to the News today, from Wilkesbarre, said: "The press reports are greatly exaggerated. There has been no serious outbreak. There have been individual acts of lawlessness, but nothing which approached a concerted move on the part of the strikers. There is no reign of terror and the miners are conducting themselves as peaceably as when the strike started. It is not for me to criticize the state authorities in sending troops to the strike regions, but I do not see any more need of the troops now than on the day on which the strike began. The miners are standing firm, and I can see no evidence of weakness on their part."

QUEST FOR EXHIBITION FISHES

How Grouper and Green Moray Are Taken in Bermuda Waters.

From New York Post.

Collecting of tropical fishes for various aquariums throughout the world, and especially for the New York aquarium, is now a recognized industry in the Bermudas. It is carried on at all seasons, though for obvious reasons the fish are shipped north only in the summer months. As there are more than 150 varieties of fish in Bermudan waters, and every variety is found in abundance, it is not a difficult problem to secure good specimens. Only a few varieties reach New York, for the reason that tropical fish, as a rule, are unable to stand the trials of transportation. The ones on exhibition are the finest that can be caught.

The native fishermen go far and wide in search of specimens, for the aquarium will pay only for the best. Possibly the most voracious fish they have to deal with are the groupers and morays. The groupers have peculiar habits. During the month of June, which is their spawning or "snapping" season, they gather at two spots on the south coast, known as "grouper grounds," and rarely are caught elsewhere. At this period they are ready to bite at anything, from a bare hook to a live dog. The home of the spotted moray is among the coral reefs, but the green moray lives in deep water. The latter is exceedingly powerful, with a jaw as strong as a steel trap. To bring a green moray ashore without doing it serious injury is no easy task, for it fights like a boa-constrictor when taken out of the water. One of the earliest specimens captured for the aquarium bit a large piece from the end of a two-inch board before it was subdued.

Not many tropical fish are as ferocious as the moray, but most of the larger varieties are truly sporting fish. The hogfish, chub and bream are particularly game, and always fight to a finish. The fishermen sometimes go far beyond the outer line of reefs to secure the rockfish and red snappers. Their boats are provided with wells for preserving the catch; and the fish, although the confinement weakens them, invariably regain their strength when put into the reserve ponds at the aquarium station.

The smaller fish are caught in pots set in the different feeding grounds. In the submarine gardens the highly colored fish swarm in hundreds. Here also the octopus watches for its prey. The anemones, the parti-colored weeds, and the waving sea-fans blend favorably with the bright hues of the fish. In spite of their beauty, these fish, with few exceptions, are not considered fit for eating purposes. There is a popular superstition in the Bermudas relating to the parrot-fish, sergeant-majors, four-eyes and others so delicately colored. The natives believe that the flesh of such fish produces immediate baldness, and that only the British soldier can eat them with impunity. In the case of the angel-fish the tradition does not hold good, perhaps because it is one of the best to eat.

Four times a year members of the aquarium staff bring the specimens north. The fish are transported in tanks placed on the decks of the steamers, and every provision is made for their comfort. A special pumping apparatus supplies the tanks with fresh sea water, which must be kept at a temperature of from 68 to 72 degrees.

It is a peculiar fact that the tropical fish at the aquarium lost some of their color after being in confinement for several months. The parrot-fish seem to suffer the most in this respect. Undoubtedly the change from the freedom of the coral reefs to the artificial life of a glass tank affects them to some extent, but it is reasonable to believe that the water of their native haunts contains some properties which keep the scales always bright.

WILL NOT MOVE.

Germany, Russia and Austria and Roumanian Jews.

Berlin, Sept. 25.—Germany has decided not to associate herself in a formal manner with United States and British protests against Roumania's treatment of the Jews. The German government adopts this attitude, it is understood, independently of other Continental powers, no agreement having yet been reached in the matter among the cabinets of the Continent. Germany considers that as other paragraphs besides article 441 of the very precise Berlin treaty of 1878 have not been insisted upon, for instance (Roumanian forts have not been razed to the ground and Russia is allowing Batoum to remain as before the treaty) this is not the time to oblige Roumania to observe any particular provision of the treaty. Besides, Germany, although sympathizing with the deplorable situation of the Jews in Roumania, feels unable to interfere in an international question. Germans are large holders of Roumanian securities, and an international storm over the policy to which Premier Sturdza of Roumania is fully committed, might cause his fall, and as a result Roumanian finences would be withdrawn from his capable control. The representative of the Associated Press in Berlin is informed that Germany believes the moral strength of the British and United States governments in connection with the very practical measures taken by great financial houses, will induce Roumania to substantially modify the rigors of the trade law. Germany may possibly supplement these influences by private representations made without taking part in collective action, should the other powers find a common basis upon which to act. In German official circles there is not believed to be the slightest possibility of such collective action being taken, Russia and Austria especially being determined not to move in the matter.

ROOSEVELT SENSATION

False Report of Attempt on His Life Was Cabled to London.

London, Sept. 25.—Great excitement was created in London this evening by a story sent out by a news agency under a New York date, saying it was supposed that an anarchist attempt on the life of President Roosevelt was involved in the wrecking of the Golden Eagle hotel, at Washington, D. C., with dynamite, and the subsequent suicide of the perpetrator of the outrage. The newspapers put out "specials" with flaming placards and boys were bawling the startling news through the streets, with the result that half of the population of London went home believing that the assassination of the President had been attempted.

The Daily Chronicle this morning gives currency to a rumor that a movement is on foot to make United States President Roosevent a colonel in a British line regiment. The paper believes that the matter of precedent for such action is being inquired into.

Washington, Sept. 25.—President Roosevelt passed a comfortable night, and this morning Dr. Rixey, surgeon-general of the navy, Dr. O'Reilly, surgeon-general of the army, and Dr. Lung made an examination of the wound, and reported that it was in a satisfactory condition. They expect that the inflammation will be allayed without complications. Absolute quiet has been enjoined upon the patient. The President is in excellent spirits, but has acquiesced in the decision of his physicians for absolute repose. Dr. Lung remained at the White House throughout the day. At 4 o'clock Surgeon-General Rixey came over from the Navy Department, and after he had seen the President, it was announced that the President had passed a comfortable day, with no apparent change in his condition. The slight rise in temperature noted during the night had disappeared, and the doctors said that the President will be confined to his room for a week or ten days, with two weeks as the outside limit.

A FAILURE.

London, Sept. 25.—The Yachtsman hears that Emperor William contemplates commissioning the Herreschoffs to build him a fast schooner, because he is dissatisfied with the performances of Meteor III.

THE TURKESTAN EARTHQUAKE.

Despatch to Indian Paper Corroborates Reports.

Allahabad, India, Sept. 25—A despatch to the Pioneer from Kashgar, Eastern Turkestan, says that only a dozen people were killed there in the earthquake, but that the disturbances wrecked many villages in the northern part of the province, the total number of persons killed being 1,000. There were no premonatory signs, says the despatch, but a pronounced rise in temperature followed the principal shock. The temperature continued to rise during the subsequent days, which were attended by a repetition of slight quakes. The despatch says no Europeans lost their lives.

FATAL COLLISION.

Four Killed and Two Injured in Freight Train Accident.

Greenville, Pa., Sept. 25.—In a collision of freight trains on the Pittsburg Bessemer and Lake Erie railroad near Pardee today, four men were killed and two fatally injured. The dead, Edward Billington, Fireman Mackay, Brakeman Jos. Diller, and Loffy. The injured, Brakeman Gullifer and an unknown fireman.

Princeton, Ills., Sept. 25.—Four stockmen were killed and two seriously injured in a rear end collision on the Burlington road near Malder early today, when the Burlington passenger train crashed into the stock train telescoping the caboose.

JOHN KENSIT HURT.

Protestant Crusade Ritualist Leader Hit By a Chisel.

London,